

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 1178

Washington, D. C.

March 27, 1948

Room Reservations for May Meeting of Directors

The second week of May was selected for the Spring meeting of the Board of Directors and Administrative Council because it was considered the most appropriate period from the standpoint of Association business.

Despite the fact that during that week Washington hotels are heavily booked, the Shoreham has promised to reserve 100 rooms for N.C.A. use. These rooms are large and suitable for double occupancy. If about one-third of those attending the meetings will indicate their willingness to share a room, either specifying a choice of room-mate or permitting the Association staff to make the selection, the space promised will be adequate. The Association will appreciate such cooperation and early information regarding attendance. Requests for room reservations should be addressed to Miss Helen Tate, National Canners Association, 1739 H St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

In some cases other hotels may take a few reservations from regular guests in response to direct request. The Association, however, has no rooms for assignment other than those at the Shoreham.

The following meetings are scheduled: Tuesday, May 11—Buildings, Convention, Labeling and Statistics Committees; Wednesday, May 12—Administrative Council, Scientific Research Committee; Thursday and Friday, May 13 and 14—Board of Directors.

Hearings To Begin April 19 On Wage-Hour Amendments

A minimum wage of 60 cents an hour and provisions limiting coverage of the wage and hour law were proposed in an omnibus bill, S. 2386, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, which was introduced on March 25 by Senator Ball (Minn.).

Hearings on the bill are scheduled to begin April 19, before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, comprising Senators Ball, Donnell (Mo.), Jenner (Ind.), Murray (Mont.), and Ellender (La.). The bill would raise the minimum wage to 60 cents (See *Wage-Hour*, page 159)

Filing Dates Announced on Bean Standards Proposals

At the conclusion of the hearing on proposals to amend the standards of identity and quality on canned green and wax beans on March 19, the presiding officer announced that corrections to the record had to be submitted on or before March 29 and that briefs and proposed findings of fact must be submitted on or before April 7, 1948. These should be submitted to the Hearing Clerk, Federal Security Agency, Room 3346, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

Bean canning industry witnesses proposed that the present standards be amended in the following respects:

(1) That the definition of whole beans in Section 51.10(a) (1) be amended by adding the words (See *Bean Standards*, page 159)

Pepper Marketing Order Bill Reported to Senate

The Pepper bill, S. 2173, which would authorize issuance of mandatory marketing controls over canned citrus products was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Agriculture on March 24. The bill was placed on the Senate Calendar which is scheduled to be called Monday, March 29. However, the Senate has agreed not to consider any controversial measures on that date.

The bill is subject to consideration when reached on any call of the Senate Calendar unless objection is raised to Calendar consideration. Any Senator upon (See *Marketing Order*, page 159)

Tin Production Rate Increasing, Publication States

Although the world's apparent tin consumption continues in excess of production of tin in ore, the rate of production is increasing, according to the March issue of the British publication *Tin*, which states that "tin consuming industries all over the world, and especially in the United States, are being starved of tin" despite the fact that "there is no shortage of supplies."

Tin asserts that the "tight" period of 1941-45, when tin was in short supply and its conservation was necessary, has passed, and that "1947 has seen world tin production (107,000 tons) as high as it was in 1942—with output increasing steadily, month-by-month—and the year has closed with total stocks (124,000 tons) greater by far than in any prewar year." The magazine states

that "quite apart from the stock position, consumers should take further encouragement from the fact that the dimensions and proven growth of production of the tin producing industry are very great." *Tin* predicts that production in the Netherlands East Indies in 1948 will exceed most of the pre-war years, that Malaya's production in 1949 will more than likely reach prewar levels, and that further increases in production are forthcoming from Nigeria, the Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Burma, and Siam.

Two research men, Mr. F. Ireland and Dr. E. S. Hedges, who visited the United States recently to investigate the tin consumption situation, are quoted by *Tin* as follows:

"The idea is prevalent that tin may be scarce for a long time hence and that there may be recurrent shortages and that stockpiling will take precedence over expanded consumption in industry.

"From detailed information collected from the several industries, we would expect that under present conditions of industrial activity tin consumption could easily expand by about one-third.

"Anti-tin-use sentiment should be combatted vigorously. The rate of recovery of the Eastern fields is given no publicity in the United States and the dimensions and power of the producing industries are not understood."

Production Nearly Equals Consumption

Tabulations in the March issue of *Tin* show world production of tin in ore as 10,900 long tons in September, 11,000 long tons in October, and 11,300 long tons in November, 1947, while apparent tin consumption was 11,300, 11,600, and 11,500 long tons, respectively, during the same months. The magazine declares:

"Before the war, it was generally considered adequate to carry approximately three months' supplies and consumers were never short of tin . . . Today it seems that one year's supply or more is the order of the day.

"The consumption of primary tin in the U. S. in 1947 (excluding secondary tin consumption) was in the order of 62,000 tons. Hence, even with allocations in 1948 keyed to what they were in 1947, stocks alone would appear to cover requirements for the year."

The U. S. Government's policy with respect to tin and its stockpiling program was described by H. B. McCoy, Director of the Office of Materials Distribution, Commerce Department, before the House Committee on Banking and Currency last February 25, as follows:

"An important new factor in the tin situation is the recent decision to make

supplies available for the strategic stockpile provided for in Public Law 520, 79th Congress. Since the termination of hostilities, the policy with regard to tin distribution has been one of gradual relaxation of controls as supplies increased. Under this policy no provisions could be made for additions to the strategic stockpile. The governmental agencies responsible for national safety believe that the policy should now be changed."

The change in policy previously had been directed by Arthur M. Hill, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, in a letter to the Secretary of Commerce, which stated, in part:

"Tin supplies resulting from increased importations and from improved and increased production over present estimates should be acquired for the strategic and critical stock pile. Tin saved through the conservation measures developed by the Department of Commerce under the Second Decontrol Act should likewise be acquired for the stock pile."

Tin Allocations Announced

The Combined Tin Committee announced March 24 further allocations of tin metal for the first half of 1948. With the interim allocations announced on January 14, 1948, and subsequently, the quantity of tin metal now distributed to meet requirements for the first half of 1948 totals 33,241 long tons, of which the United States share is a little more than half, or 17,850 long tons. Other allocations include 4,760 long tons for France, 2,450 long tons for India, 1,905 long tons for Canada.

These new allocations, together with the allocations announced previously, are expected to represent final allocations for the first half of this year for most of the 28 participating countries.

Action Filed on Direction 10

The Continental Can Co. on March 24, filed an action with the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia seeking an injunction to restrain the Department of Commerce from enforcing Direction 10 to Conservation Order M-81. Direction 10 restricts the total amount of tin that can be used by can manufacturers in 1948, imposing specific restrictions on production of cans for beer and animal food, and completely prohibits the use of tinplate in making cans for coffee and certain other products (see INFORMATION LETTER No. 1171, February 7, 1948, page 113).

At the time of filing, Hans A. Eggeras, president of Continental Can Co., said, "I want to make it perfectly clear that we wholeheartedly support all tin conservation measures that are necessary to guarantee national security."

CONGRESS

House Version of ERP Similar to Bill Passed by Senate

Although the House version of the Marshall Plan aid bill differs in several respects from the Senate-approved S. 2202, the House amendment contains the same provisions that authorize the purchase of "any commodity," including canned foods, and permit the use of "Section 32 funds" to pay half of the purchase price of surplus agricultural commodities. The House began debate on the European Recovery Program this week.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in explaining provisions of the aid bill designed to minimize the impact of ERP on the domestic economy, stated in its report on March 20:

"The most meritorious of the suggestions in this general field seemed to be the one for disposal of surplus commodities now in the hands of the Government, at prices based on their value as substitutes for ordinarily cheaper foods. . . . It is not, of course, to be desired that this arrangement should become permanent, with the Government engaged in the purchase of dried fruits or other such foods at high prices, and selling them at prices competitive with wheat and potatoes on a calorie basis. But it would certainly be wasteful if such food supplies already exist, and no better opportunity for sale is in sight, not to arrange for hungry people to eat them up.

"The agricultural commodities must be in surplus in the United States as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture; the class or type must be within the requirements of the participating country for which the procurement is being provided; the application of this provision should not hinder the Administrator in the effective carrying out of the purposes of the title; and the procurement of the proposed amount of each class or type must be administratively practicable."

The House amendments would allow the Administrator flexibility in carrying out the economic assistance program through either a new executive agency or a new Government corporation, or both.

The House Committee enlarged the aid bill so as to authorize appropriate

tions of \$5,300,000,000 for European recovery, \$420,000,000 for primarily economic aid to China, \$275,000,000 for primarily military-type aid to Greece and Turkey, \$150,000,000 for primarily military-type aid to China, and \$60,000,000 for the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations. Economic aid for China would be under the same Administrator as ERP.

The Committee deleted provisions of the Senate bill which would create a 14-man Joint Congressional watch-dog committee.

Tin Controls

The House Committee on Banking and Currency, which conducted hearings last month on the need for a long-term extension of authority to allocate tin and other scarce materials, has reportedly decided to defer recommendations for a long-term extension of the Second Decontrol Act until near the expiration date of existing control authority on May 31.

Prior to the expiration of the three-months extension, the Committee plans to re-examine the need for controls in the light of the then-existing circumstances, and to recommend another long-term extension of controls considered necessary at that time.

Hearings on Seizure Bill

Hearings on the Miller bill, H. R. 4071, which would amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to permit Government seizure of contaminated food and drugs that have come to rest following interstate shipment, have been scheduled by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce beginning April 16.

Hearings will be conducted by a subcommittee comprising Senator Capehart (Ind.), chairman, and Senators Moore (Okla.), Magnusson (Wash.), and Stewart (Tenn.).

MARKETING ORDER

(Concluded from page 157)

recognition and upon motion approved by a majority vote may obtain consideration of the bill.

In reporting S. 2173, the Committee ignored the testimony of N.C.A. and others in the canning industry who opposed the measure on the basis of the wholly undemocratic features of the marketing order law. The Committee only reported that "the additional machinery of marketing orders should be available to the industry in order that whatever agreement reached under the methods outlined by law can be enforced effectively."

STANDARDS

Frozen Food Standards

A public hearing will be held by the Federal Security Agency beginning April 19 for the purpose of receiving evidence upon the basis of which regulations may be promulgated fixing and establishing reasonable definitions and standards of identity and standards of fill of container for frozen fruits, frozen fruits with dry sweetening agents, and frozen fruits in liquid packing media.

In announcing the hearing in the *Federal Register* of March 19, the Administrator named the following fruits as subjects of the hearing:

Apricots, blackberries, boysenberries, cherries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, huckleberries, loganberries, nectarines, freestone peaches, cling peaches, plums, raspberries, rhubarb, strawberries, and youngberries.

BEAN STANDARDS

(Concluded from page 157)

"including such broken pieces of pods or pods cut less than 2 1/4 inches in length as normally occur in the commercial packing of such product."

(2) That the definition of short cuts in Section 51.10(a)(4) be amended by adding the words "with not in excess of 22 percent of the pieces in the container being more than 1/4 inch in length."

(3) That the requirement for labeling in Section 51.10(c) and Section 51.15(b) be amended to allow the term "stringless" as intervening matter on the label where this is a true designation.

(4) That the tolerance of 60 pieces less than 1/2 inch in length per 12 ounces of drained weight in Section 51.11(a)(1) be amended by adding the following: "Provided, That where the number of units per 12 ounces exceeds 240 not more than 25 percent of the total units are less than 1/2 inch long."

(5) That the tolerance of 15 percent seeds in Section 51.11(a)(2) be deleted on the basis that the percentage of seeds is not a valid criterion of quality.

(6) That the blemish tolerance in Section 51.11(a)(5) be amended to read as follows:

"There are not more than 8 consequentially blemished units per each one hundred units in the container. A unit is considered consequentially blemished if it displays a continuous area, at least equal to the area of a circle 1/4 inch in diameter, which area is of abnormal appearance due to in-

jury of a pathological nature, such as insect bites, rust, scab, scar tissue, or due to a mechanical injury followed by discoloration."

(7) That Section 51.11(c) and 51.16(b) requiring the crepe label for substandard beans be amended to provide for the optional use of specific statements of the respect or respects in which the product is substandard.

SANITATION

Sanborn at Ohio School

N. H. Sanborn of the Association's Washington Laboratory, participated in the first Canner Technician's School sponsored by Ohio State University and held in Columbus, March 15-27. Professor H. D. Brown of the University was in charge of the courses, which were attended by representatives of Ohio canning firms.

Mr. Sanborn discussed "Waste Disposal Systems" on March 18, and on March 19, made two appearances, one devoted to "Sanitation" covering the general principles of canning plant sanitation; the other on "Cleaning Canning Plant Equipment" in which he gave a laboratory demonstration of the properties of detergents. Mr. Sanborn used slides to illustrate all three of his lectures.

DEATH

Death of J. M. Smucker

Jerome M. Smucker, 89, founder of the J. M. Smucker Company, Orrville, Ohio, and one of the oldest food processors of that State, died on March 20. His firm, well-known packers of apple butter, celebrated a golden anniversary last fall.

WAGE-HOUR

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an hour, but allow industry committees to raise or lower it by 10 cents in keeping with local conditions. It also is designed to stop expansion of wage-hour coverage to watchmen and other maintenance employees not "necessary to the production of goods for commerce," and to wipe out suits for over-time-on-overtime.

February Canned Meat Pack

The pack of canned meat processed in "official establishments," during February, 1948, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is shown below:

Canned Meat and Meat Products Packed by Official Establishments, Feb., 1948*

Items	Slicing and institutional sizes (3 lbs. and over)	Consumer packages or shelf sizes (under 3 lbs.)	Total all sizes
—In Thousand Pounds—			
Luncheon meat.....	18,279	18,079	36,358
Canned hams.....	10,734	577	11,311
Corned beef hash.....	3,000	8,346	11,352
Chili con carne.....	730	6,414	7,144
Vienna sausage.....	914	5,135	6,049
Deviled ham.....		706	706
Other potted and deviled meat products.....		4,854	4,854
Tamales.....	48	2,555	2,603
Sliced dried beef.....	9	880	889
Liver products.....		961	961
Meat stew.....	83	3,842	3,925
Spaghetti meat products.....	136	2,864	3,000
Tongue (except pickled).....	259	732	991
Vinegar pickled products.....	818	1,802	2,620
All other products 20% or more meat.....	1,921	8,981	10,902
All other products less than 20% meat (except soup).....	32	7,604	7,636
Total all products.....	36,909	74,332	111,241

*Some establishments failed to report canning operations for February, and the late reports will be included in the March figures. NOTE: Columns do not add to totals shown in all cases since rounded figures are used.

MAR. 1 DISTRIBUTOR STOCKS

Of 14 Canned Foods Up 1 Percent from Feb. 1 but 13 Percent Below Figure of Year Ago

Wholesale distributor stocks, including stocks in warehouses of retail food chains, of 14 principal canned food commodities (Table 1) totaled 50.3 million cases on March 1, according to an announcement March 27 by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. March 1 stocks were up slightly (1 percent) from the 49.9 million cases on February 1, but were off 13 percent from the 57.7 million on March 1, 1947. The March 1, 1943-45 average was 39.2 million cases.

Stocks of green and wax beans, peas, and corn on March 1, 1948, were down 37, 26, and 5 percent respectively from a year earlier, while tomato stocks were up 20 percent over the same period. Wholesalers' holdings of apricots were off 38 percent from a year ago, while stocks of four other principal fruit items increased

STATISTICS

as follows: Peaches, 16 percent; pineapple, 38 percent; pears, 42 percent; and mixed fruits, 82 percent.

March 1, 1948, stocks of tomato juice were down 48 percent (from 8.5 to 4.4 million cases) from a year ago, blended citrus juices were off slightly, and grapefruit juice stocks decreased

29 percent (from 3.0 to 2.2 million cases). On the other hand, orange juice increased 16 percent (from 2.1 to 2.4 millions) and pineapple juice stocks more than doubled (from 286 thousand to 593 thousand cases).

Data presented in the tables below on wholesale stocks are based upon reports submitted to the Bureau of the Census by warehouses of retail food chains and by a sample of food wholesalers.

Table 1. Fourteen Canned Food Commodities

STOCKS OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS (INCLUDING WAREHOUSES OF RETAIL FOOD CHAINS)

Commodity	Mar. 1, 1948 ^a 1,000 cases	Feb. 1, 1948 ^a 1,000 cases	Jan. 1, 1948 1,000 cases	Mar. 1, 1947 1,000 cases	Mar. 1, 1943-1945 1,000 cases
FOUR VEGETABLES:					
Beans, green and wax.....	3,454	3,571	3,777	5,492	4,765
Corn.....	8,441	8,568	9,337	8,897	7,343
Peas.....	8,975	8,801	9,775	12,146	5,497
Tomatoes.....	6,791	7,122	7,533	5,645	6,444
Total.....	27,661	28,062	30,422	32,180	24,049
FIVE FRUITS:					
Apricots.....	1,558	1,658	1,770	2,512	582
Mixed fruits ¹	2,328	2,331	2,478	1,379	891
Peaches.....	6,064	6,297	6,697	5,247	2,036
Pears.....	1,443	1,433	1,485	1,018	695
Pineapple.....	642	668	907	466	909
Total.....	12,035	12,387	13,337	10,520	5,013
FIVE JUICES:					
Tomato ²	4,403	4,398	4,886	8,457	4,907
Grapefruit.....	2,174	1,883	1,787	3,048	3,920
Orange.....	2,428	1,889	1,405	2,098	872
Blended citrus.....	1,070	806	709	1,097	
Pineapple.....	593	466	665	286	445
Total.....	10,668	9,442	9,452	14,986	10,153
Total.....	50,364	49,891	53,211	57,686	39,215

^a Preliminary. ^b Revised. ¹ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, mixed fruits (except citrus). ² Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

Table 2. Fourteen Canned Food Commodities

STOCKS OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS (INCLUDING WAREHOUSES OF RETAIL FOOD CHAINS)

Commodity	March 1, 1948 ^a		February 1, 1948 ^a	
	Smaller than No. 10 1,000 cases	No. 10 and larger 1,000 cases	Smaller than No. 10 1,000 cases	No. 10 and larger 1,000 cases
FOUR VEGETABLES:				
Beans, green and wax.....	2,901	553	3,014	557
Corn.....	8,002	439	8,131	437
Peas.....	8,356	619	8,141	669
Tomatoes.....	5,813	978	6,103	1,019
Total.....	25,072	2,589	25,389	2,673
FIVE FRUITS:				
Apricots.....	1,119	439	1,222	436
Mixed fruits ¹	2,156	172	2,152	179
Peaches.....	4,979	1,085	5,164	1,133
Pears.....	1,252	191	1,251	182
Pineapple.....	597	135	544	124
Total.....	10,013	2,022	10,353	2,054
FIVE JUICES:				
Tomato ²	3,998	405	3,945	453
Grapefruit.....	2,118	56	1,827	56
Orange.....	2,338	70	1,823	66
Blended citrus.....	1,050	20	788	18
Pineapple.....	578	15	443	23
Total.....	10,102	566	8,826	616
Total.....	45,187	5,177	44,548	5,343

^a Preliminary. ^b Revised. ¹ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits (except citrus). ² Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

Table 3. Eleven Canned Food Commodities
COMBINED WHOLESALE AND PACKER STOCKS AND COMBINED SHIPMENTS

Commodity*	Wholesale and Packer Combined Stocks		Wholesale and packer combined shipments			
	March 1 1948	1947	February 1 1948	1947	1948	1947
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Beans, green and wax	8,119	8,770	7,167	9,810	1,048	1,040
Corn	13,703	14,489	15,550	16,486	1,853	1,997
Peas	22,829	19,618	24,738	21,668	1,909	2,050
Tomatoes	12,567	7,777	14,408	8,898	1,841	1,121
Apricots	2,675	3,259	2,987	3,605	262	346
Mixed fruits ¹	3,621	2,092	4,396	2,730	775	638
Peaches	10,138	8,145	11,628	8,922	1,490	777
Pears	3,249	2,323	3,473	2,795	224	472
Pineapple	2,194	1,763	2,382	2,293	604	872
Pineapple juice	1,670	1,239	1,508	1,464	318	507
Tomato juice ²	13,698	16,000	15,500	17,276	1,802	1,276
Total	92,463	85,475	103,693	93,947	12,18	11,096

* Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits (except citrus). ¹ Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice. SOURCE—Pineapple juice and pineapple—Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii (Hawaiian pack only); 1948 packer stocks of other fruits and vegetables—Canners League of California, Northwest Canners Association, and National Canners Association.

1947 Pack of Canned Tomato Pulp

The 1947 pack of canned tomato pulp and puree totaled 4,501,094 actual cases, equivalent to 4,414,326 cases, basis 6/10's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This compares with the previous record pack in 1946 of 9,356,269 actual cases, equivalent to 9,321,000 cases,

basis 6/10's. The report covers the pack of pulp and puree for sale but does not include pulp and puree packed for remanufacture in the same plant.

The 1947 pack of tomato pulp and puree by areas and can sizes is shown in the table below:

Area	24/2	48/1	24/2½	6/10	5 gallons	Misc. tin & glass	Total
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
New York	2,865			126,448	35,772		165,085
Maryland and Delaware	2,388	103,714		85,250	659	14,045	265,062
New Jersey and Pennsylvania	35,808	38,218	3,237	286,942	84,825	31,600	480,690
Ohio	326	28,759		48,003			77,088
Indiana	38,624	110,710		425,827		6,551	581,712
Michigan	1,197	1,172		25,398	31,000		58,767
Utah and Idaho			2,137	203,152	2,591		207,880
California			62,490	2,092,577	102,069	11,327	2,268,463
Other States		34,000		198,520	2,783	161,044	396,347
Total	81,268	375,573	67,864	3,492,123	259,699	224,567	4,501,094

Canned Fruit and Vegetable Stocks and Shipments

The following tables, compiled from recent reports issued by the N.C.A.'s Division of Statistics, compare canner stocks and shipments of canned asparagus, green and wax beans, beets, carrots, corn, peas, tomatoes, tomato juice, apricots, red pitted cherries, sweet cherries, peaches, and pears. Complete reports on these canned foods have been mailed by the Association to all canners packing these items.

Figures used in the compilation of fruit stocks for the States of California, Washington and Oregon were obtained from the Canners League of California and the Northwest Canners Association. The Canners League of California also supplied the figures on California stocks of canned asparagus, tomatoes, and tomato juice.

Canned Corn Stocks and Shipments

	1946-47	1947-48
	(Cases—basis 24/5's)	
Canner stocks, Mar. 1	5,243,000	4,930,000
Shipments during Feb.	1,052,000	1,604,000
Shipments, Aug. 1 to Mar. 1	24,538,000	21,425,000

Canned Asparagus Stocks and Shipments (Sold and unsold)

	1946-47	1947-48
	(Actual cases)	
Total supply (Pack plus carryover)	4,592,632	4,141,131
March 1, carryover	224,775	308,109
Shipments, season Mar. 1 to Mar. 1	4,367,857	3,833,022

Green and Wax Bean Stocks and Shipments

	1946-47	1947-48
	(Cases—basis 24/5's)	
Total stocks, Mar. 1	3,441,000	2,807,000
Shipments during Feb.	504,000	991,000
Shipments, July 1 to Mar. 1	15,222,000	11,737,000

Canned Beet Stocks and Shipments (Shown in actual cases)

	Jan. 1, 1948	Mar. 1, 1948	Shipments through Jan.-Feb.
East	683,761	543,287	140,474
Mid-West	1,330,620	674,521	656,099
West	492,018	350,673	141,345
Total	2,506,399	1,568,481	937,918

Canned Carrot Stocks and Shipments (Shown in actual cases)

	Jan. 1, 1948	Mar. 1, 1948	Shipments through Jan.-Feb.
East	77,653	56,959	17,694
Mid-West	318,848	205,058	113,790
West	438,261	299,530	138,731
Total	834,762	564,547	270,215

Canned Pea Stocks and Shipments

	1946-47	1947-48
	(Cases—basis 24/5's)	
Canner stocks, Mar. 1	7,661,000	13,531,000
Shipments during Feb.	1,245,000	2,022,000
Shipments, June 1 to Mar. 1	33,295,000	24,274,000

Canned Tomato Stocks and Shipments

	1946-47	1947-48
	(Cases—basis 24/5's)	
Total stocks, Mar. 1	2,626,000	7,073,000
Shipments during Feb.	615,000	1,791,000
Shipments, July 1 to Mar. 1	21,231,000	21,110,000

Canned Tomato Juice Stocks and Shipments

	1946-47	1947-48
	(Cases—basis 24/5's)	
Stocks, Mar. 1	8,608,000	10,896,000
Shipments during Feb.	1,105,000	2,109,000
Shipments, July 1 to Mar. 1	26,892,000	14,388,000

Stocks and Shipments Red Pitted Cherries

State	Total Cases
New York and Pennsylvania	
Mar. 1, 1948 stocks	7,722
Shipments for Feb.	3,763
Shipments, July 1 to Mar. 1	305,939
Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio	
Mar. 1, 1948 stocks	80,153
Shipments for Feb.	65,496
Shipments, July 1 to Mar. 1	1,046,655
Western States	
Mar. 1, 1948 stocks	17,382
Shipments for Feb.	8,064
Shipments, July 1 to Mar. 1	90,331
Total United States	
Mar. 1, 1948 stocks	105,157
Shipments for Feb.	77,313
Shipments, July 1 to Mar. 1	2,342,925

Canned Apricot Stocks and Shipments (Shown in actual cases)

State	Stocks		Shipments during Feb. 1948
	Feb. 1, 1948	Mar. 1, 1948	
Utah.....	37,537	38,666	*1,129
Wash.-Oregon...	65,552	59,153	6,399
California.....	1,176,292	1,019,296	156,996
Total U. S....	1,279,381	1,117,115	162,266

*Larger stocks reported on March 1 than on February 1.

Canned Sweet Cherry Stocks and Shipments (Shown in actual cases)

State	Stocks		Shipments during Feb. 1948
	Feb. 1, 1948	Mar. 1, 1948	
Wash.-Oregon...	73,447	59,718	13,729
California.....	10,267	7,801	2,466
Other States....	14,544	16,289	*1,745
Total U. S....	98,258	83,808	14,450

*Larger stocks reported in March than in February.

Canned Peach Stocks and Shipments (Shown in actual cases)

State	Stocks		Shipments during Feb. 1948
	Feb. 1, 1948	Mar. 1, 1948	
Michigan.....	327,473	201,125	126,348
Southeast*....	129,819	121,707	8,112
Wash.-Oregon...	307,408	307,001	30,407
California:			
Cling.....	3,948,005	2,944,434	1,003,571
Free.....	495,138	407,363	87,775
Other States....	33,108	32,067	1,041
Total U. S....	5,330,951	4,073,697	1,257,254

*Ga., S. C., N. C., Va. and W. Va.

Canned Pear Stocks and Shipments (Shown in actual cases)

State	Stocks		Shipments during Feb. 1948
	Feb. 1, 1948	Mar. 1, 1948	
Wash.-Oregon...	1,428,828	1,388,139	40,689
California.....	464,234	301,806	162,428
Other States....	146,843	116,206	30,637
Total U. S....	2,039,905	1,806,151	233,754

RAW PRODUCTS

USDA Release on Insecticides

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a release dated March 16, 1948, cautioning farmers, home gardeners and all users of insecticides to obtain full information about the limitations and hazards of such materials before use. Among the insecticides mentioned in the release are chlordane, chlorinated camphene, benzene hexachloride, tetraethyl pyrophosphate, and parathion. Copies of this release are available upon request directed to the Association's Raw Products Bureau.

Blight-Resistant Potato

A potato highly resistant to late blight has been developed as one of the most important accomplishments of the national potato breeding program, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. Resulting from planned research started 15 years ago by Dr. F. J. Stevenson of the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., the new potato which was developed for the Maine growing area, is called "Kennebec" (or B 70-5, the B standing for Beltsville), and is what the research men of the Department and the cooperating Maine Agricultural Experiment Station set out to produce, USDA said.

PERSONNEL

Illinois Cannery Officers

Officers elected for the coming year at the Illinois Cannery Association's annual business meeting, Chicago, are as follows:

President—Horace Larking, Rochelle Asparagus Co., Rochelle; vice president—L. H. Schlecht, Rossville Packing Co., Rossville; and secretary-treasurer—W. D. Jones, Streator.

Frozen Food Packers Officers

At the annual convention of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers in Chicago, the following officers were elected:

President—F. J. Becker, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.; first vice president—H. A. Carpenter, Olney and Carpenter, Inc., Walcott, N. Y.; second vice president (re-elected)—T. E. McCaffray, National Fruit Processing Co., Seattle, Wash. and secretary-treasurer (re-elected)—L. S. Martin, Washington, D. C.

Honors to Fred Catterall

Fred W. Catterall, Jr., vice president and general manager of Walker's Austex Chili Co., has been elected president of the Austin, Tex. Chamber of Commerce. Recognition of his ability also was accorded in a 4-column profile of his business career in the February 8 *American-Statesman*.

Dulany Promotes Goldsmith

John S. Goldsmith, manager of the John H. Dulany and Son plant at Exmore, Va., since August, 1945, has been elected a vice president of that firm.

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